#### AN INDEPENDENT DAILY NEWSPAPER

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE, THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT THRIVE UNOPPOSED.

H. D. Slater, Editor-in-Chief and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 15 Years: G. A. Martin is News Editor.

# EL PASO HERALD

Editorial and Magazine Page

Wednesday, September Twenty-fourth 1913

## Flies A Constant Danger

YPHOID showed a considerable increase in this city during the last month or two. During most of the year, the city was nearly free from the disease. Then there came a sudden increase, and the number of cases has continued above the average of the earlier months. Owing to El Paso being a large city; with excellent hospital facilities, there is always a considerable number of cases of various diseases here that cannot be charged against the city, since the cases are brought in from outside for treatment. But in the matter of typhoid, the records show an increase in the cases of local origin.

The cause is not in the water, which is exceptionally pure, coming from hundreds of feet underground, the wells being upon an area far from human habitations; and the water does not stand in reservoirs any length of time. The cause is probably not in the milk, for there is frequent and thorough inspection and publicity of foul dairies, and it has been impossible to trace the typhoid to any one or any few probable specific sources. The Herald hazards the guess that the increase in typhoid is due to the flies, which have been allowed to increase through lack of cleanliness, and which spread typhoid through fresh fruits and vegetables exposed without screening, and through alighting on milk bottles, household utensils, and food in homes.

The houses of the rich and welltodo are not immune from this source of infection, if there be uncleanliness in the neighborhood or anywhere in the city. Four-fifths of all the deaths in the American army in the war with Spain were caused by typhoid, communicated chiefly by flies.

That the fly was known as a disease carrier even at the time the Mosaic law was compiled, is asserted by a hible student who is also a physician; he believes that the burning of incense was instituted largely to drive away flies from the temples, where animal offerings were slaughtered.

## Technicalities and Justice

WN AN old law magazine The Herald comes across striking reference to the evils of excessive courting, not in the courts of Cupid but in the courts of law. It appears from this article that in the United States new trials are granted in about 40 percent of the cases appealed-and every case tried may be appealed. On the other hand, the English court of appeals, having jurisdiction over a population nearly half as large as that of the United States, grants on an average only 12 new trials a year, and these are all upon the merits of the case, not on technical points.

In the United States nearly half of the cases which are reversed and sent back for another trial are not sent back because the judgment below was wrong on the merits of the case, but because of some error in the procedure, some mistake in running the very complicated judicial machine,

"What should we think if other professions and trades did as badly as this?" asks the lawyer who is writing the article referred to. "If, for example, half the coats or the shoes made in our factories had to be made over again because of defects in them which made them worthless, or if half of all the trains which leave the union station had to come slowly back after a whole day's running because they had started out on the wrong track?"

It is exceedingly doubtful if the excessive number of retrials makes for truer justice. In a vast number of cases justice is defeated by the multiplying of technicalities. The law and the American procedure are no doubt wonderful safeguards against the oppression of the individual and the punishment of the inno-cent; but it is doubtful if the interests of the community, the public, are as well guarded as they used to be, or as they are now under the English practice.

## Mind, Muscle, and Money

IND, Muscle, and Money-that is the trinity of things that the Mountain and Plains Southwest must continue to seek in new and ever increasing accessions, through inducing the highest class of immigration and the investment of outside capital. They are important in the order given. Brains can accomplish little or nothing without the application of human labor to the work in hand. But money will come just naturally, where men are thinking and working.

Without Mind, Muscle is only unused and undeveloped force, like the power or dumb animals, or the power of the unharnessed waterfall. It is when Muscle is directed, trained, and turned to economic use by Mind that it becomes productive. Labor without leadership is of small worth. Leadership without labor is stagnant and unproductive. Mind and Muscle are the most valuable forms of capital, the most valuable assets of any community. Money comes, capital comes, from the savings accumulated through the difference between the product of combined Mind and Muscle, and the quantity of the product that is quickly consumed. Capital is the stored increment, and money is a medium of exchange based upon that capital.

Selected immigration is what the Mountain and Plains Southwest most needs. It pays to invest capital to induce it.

## Cleanliness As A Town Asset

ET'S MAKE the Avenue the cleanest business street in Texas; let's keep the alleys back of our stores as clean as the Avenue." That is the tone of a circular signed jointly by the Retail Merchants' association and the Women's Civic league of one of the smaller Texas cities. The little touch about the alleys will strike home to the people of everywhere.

This little city undertook a thorough house cleaning. "Ours is a clean town-cleaner than most towns," says the circular, continuing, "Let's make her the cleanest town. Let's clean up our own yards and sidewalks, cut the weeds, and have the trash hauled away. Let's make war on the flies. We have practically no mosquitos and as few flies as most towns, but to make an ideal place of residence there must be no flies. The best way to exterminate them is to destroy their breeding places."

And the circular concludes: "Let's keep up this cleaning business every day in the year." There is the real key to civic health and beauty and cleanliness. Cleaning once or twice a year won't do. Cleaning a few main streets in the business district won't do.

It has been very wisely said: "You can read a town's character in its allevs and back yards."

#### 14 Years Ago Today From The Herald This Date 1999.

A. H. White went to Baltimore to-James Dowling, a well known cat-tleman, came in on the T. & P this

morning. The T. & P. pay car in charge of paymaster E. L. Ewing arrived this morning.

Judge A. M. Walthall and a number of lawyers, who went to Marfa, to attend district court, have returned

Troops by the train load en route to the Philippines have been passing through the city today from Ft. Menerson, Georgia. The E. P. & N. E. has reached the

Salado coal mines and the first ship-ment of coal is expected to reach the city today or tomorrow.

Charles Reid, who has long held the

distinguished position of gonner of the distinguished position of gonner of the McGinty club, states that an admiral's salute will be fired from McGinty heights immediately after the Olympia has been sighted in New York har-

Robert T. Weems, who has been prospecting in the Montezuma country for placer gold, came up from Casas Grandes yesterday. Mr. Weems says that the men now in the country have no fear of molestation from the Yaqui todions.

Two handsome young Mexicans were united in marriage at the district clerk's office this afternoon by justice Ellis and like Alderete acted as interpreter. Jesus Lulez and Miss Luiz Madrid were the names of the parties

The wildest excitement was created today at the Jarilla placers when it Dywer, Hart, Sweeney and Edwards; became known that Messrs. Pierce G. H., Mahoney, Richardson, Johnson, and Breece had struck dirt that Schauer, Farmer, Chriss, Powell, Weldyielded \$100 to the cubic yard. For a man and Bryan,

week or more, men operating dry washes in the sand have been turning out \$30 per day to the man. The deeper they went, the richer the dirt was found.

Tuesday afternoon and evening there will be a hig reception at St. Clement's church to give the people of the church, strangers in the city and all El Pascans a chance to meet the bish-op and the clergy. The Daughters of the King will receive the guests. It has been an open question for some time whether president Diaz would be able to attend the Chicago

elebration, owing to the continued liness of Mrs. Diaz. Consul Francisco Mallen is in receipt of a telgram from president Dias in which he states that he will go to Chicago if possible.

It is officially given out by superintendent W. R. Martin that the South-

ern Pacific and G. H. & S. A. will change their train schedules early in October, after which the eastbound train will arrive about 10 p. m., city time, and leave 20 minutes later. The other roads do not contemplate any There will be no mid-winter carnival.

This question was settled yesterday afternoon when the executive committee met at the court house. The executive committee was not discharged but will remain in office to arrange a carnival in 1900. Each member of the committee was assessed \$4 to say the expenses incurred. Mr. Morehead, of the committee gave \$10 to the fund and other members paid amounts exceeding the assessment. The G. . team won from the El Paso lub this afternoon at Athletic park y the score of 18 to 14. The game was loosely played and uninteresting. Soft pitchers were hit hard and the ficiding of the teams was ragged. The teams lined up as follows. El Paso, Chapman, Krause, all, O'Keeffe, Sierra,

#### Roosevelt and Slit-Skirt Ex-president Originated It, Says H. L. Capell, and He Produces the Proof-Little Interviews.

66 HEODORE ROOSEVELT is the originator of the slit skirt," declared Henry L. Capell, as he exhibited a \$20 gold piece of the Roosevelt coinage to prove it. Sure enough, the "girl" on the "off side" of the gold piece wears a gown of a very pronounced slit type. In fact, Mr. pronounced slit type. In fact, Mr. Capell avers that a woman appearing on the streets of El Paso would no doubt be arrested, if she wore a simdoubt be arrested, if she wore a similar costume. "The credit for the slit skirt has been given to Paris," said Mr. Capell, by way of explaining his interest in the matter, "and I merely call attention to the figure on the gold piece—not because of any personal interest in it, of course—to show that the credit or discrete. that the credit or discredit, which-ever attaches to the slit-skirt style, belongs to our great ex-president rather than to the modistes of the French capital. There is little in this world that Mr. Roosevelt did not either originate or have a prominent part in and I think this is proof pos-tive that he is the sponsor for the itive that he is the sponsor for the slit skirt. He ought to get the suf-frage vote if he is nominated for the presidency again. Will I vote for him? Walt until 1916 and I'll tell you."

"The American good roads congress, which is to meet in Detroit in a few days, is a great gathering for the ben-efit of the United States and its work efit of the United States and its work is going to be felt throughout the country," said W. J. Rand, who has been named by mayor C. E. Kelly as a delegate from El Paso. "Good roads will do more for the United States than any other one thing and this road congress is doing a great work in spreading sentiment and creating interest in the movement. Its engineers have studied out the best types. neers have studied out the best types of roads and its promoters have mapped out campaigns of publicity and education that will redound to the benefit of the nation. No senti-ment has ever grown so fast as that for good roads. The people are anxious to build them, as shown by the bond issues and the large cash contributions that are made everywhere that the subject is taken up. Now it is necessary to show them what kind of roads to build. It is a waste of money to build cheap roads or streets, for they soon fall into decay and disuse and, the money gone, the people may lose their enthusiasm. The American road congress is studying out the type of roades best suited to each region and, while it is boosting the movement in general, it is also urging the adoption of a substantial type of pavement. In this work it is doing great good."

"Business men and merchants are signing up rapidly for the trade excur-sion," declared A. W. Reeves, secretary of the chamber of commerce, today. "The merchants of El Paso realize that these trade trips are of great good to El Paso and they are not healthting about signing up for this year's event. There is another feature. Most of the business men have been busy of the business men have been busy of late and they realize that the trip will be a sort of vacation, a chance to get a few dayn rest from their work. Of course, a man is busy all the time on the trip and there is not much rest, but it is different from the regular daily grind; it is a relief in that way. The changing scenery, the meeting of different people, the association with their fellow business men, all appeals to them and makes a trade excursion popular." excursion popular.

merchant was kicking the other A merchant was arcking to day because the chamber of commerce had agreed to spend \$500 to belp pull of the El Paso-Phoenix road race," said R. H. Rinehart, "He evidently said R. H. Rinehart. "He evident! did not realize that it is one of the did not realize that it is one to biggest advertisements the city could have. The merchant took the ground that the race was not bringing people to El Paso. That is true, but we to El Paso. That is true, but we can't advertise El Paso always by bringing people here. We have to do other things. By running this race, we are going to advertise El Paso and the Borderland route all over the country-and this will bring automobilists here by the hundreds—and we are also creating a good feeling among the people of Arizona. Next time we the people of Arizona. Next time we have something big here, the Arizonans will help us to run the race into El Paso. Even if we never have a return race, the advertising will be greater than anything else El Paso could get for \$500. Aiready all the automobile journals and all the big eastern papers have been printing a great deal shout our race civing a great deal shout our race civing a great deal about our race—giving us space that we could not buy—and this is only the preliminary. All the southwestern papers are carrying column after column about the race right along, which is further good adver-ising for El Paso and Phoenix both. It would astonish most people to see It would astonish most people to see the bundle of clippings I have received from the clipping bureaus about the race, all of it from eastern papers. It is a big advertisement, the biggest we have everyhad from one event except the meeting of Taft and Diaz here in 1909. I will be glad to show the clippings to anyone who is interested. The news has been as interested. The news has been so widely read that we have entries from Denver, Paterson, N. J., Waco and and Midland, Texas, and I have had communications from possible entrants from Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit and several other places."

### Letters to The Herald.

CORRECTING A CLIFTON STORY. Some two weeks ago the El Paso Times Some two weeks ago the El Paso Times published, as news, a story purporting to tell of the finding of part of a human body in a Chinese restaurant in Cilifton, Ariz. An El Paso advertiser used the Times's story in his advertisement in The Herald, and for this reason. The Herald gives space to a correction from Clifton, relating to to a story for the origin of which The Herald was in no way responsible. The

story for the origin of which The Her-ald was in no way responsible. The police judge of Clifton, Matt Danen-hauer, writes as follows: Clifton, Ariz, Sept. 18. Clifton, Ariz, Sept. 18.

Editor El Paso Herald:

On Sept. 12, 1313, an El Paso paper contained an article which stated that the limb of a Mexican or Italian child was found in the ice box of a Chinese restaurant in Clifton, and that the Chinese restaurant was service. nese restaurant was serving human meat; this information having been given out by a person named Fred H. Harris. This man Harris had visited Clifton but he made a gross misstate-

ment of the truth.

Such a story was circulated in Clifton in the shape of a joke, and the same was applied to a restaurant at Morenci, Ariz, and it is barely possible that this man Harris was innocent of the gross falsehood of the story, but if he stated that he saw the arm of a child in an ice box in a restaurant in Clifton, he is guilty of a deliberate falsehood, and cannot be given credit of being even misinformed.

misinformed.

I will state that there has been no such thing as the discovery of any part of a human being in any Chinese restaurant in Clifton, and the story not only does the Chinese restaurant keepers a grave injustice, but casts a re-ers a grave injustice, but casts a re-flection on the town of Clifton, Owing to the fact that there was no truth to the affair, and a gross mistake. I be-lieve that you will do this section of Arixona the favor of correcting this article in your earliest issue.

Matt Danenhauer,

## ABE MARTIN



Some folks sem t' think that a dollar made on th' side is worth two in th' pay envelope. You'd think that Bryan would want t' stay in Washin'ton after all th' trouble he's had gittin' there.

## -:- One Woman's Story -:-

By Virginia Terhune Van de Water

M ARY FLETCHER had dreaded confessing to her most what she had learned on her visit downtown. She was dazed and stunned by her morning's experiences, yet she felt that this was no time for subterfuge and was determined to tell all that had happened—with the exception of her encounter with Gordon Craig. She remembered with a thrill of relief that Bert's mother had never heard of this man, and she tried to for-get that she herself had seen him again. This was made the easier by the painful thoughts that came thronging to her mind. Where was Bert? Would he return? How would she and the baby live. She could not be a burden to her husband's mother any longer. Though she had sinned in marrying a

man she did not love, Heaven knew she was being punished for it! As soon as she entered the small flat, her pale face showed to the woman anxiously waiting there that her errand had been as disastrous as she had feared it might be. Yet Bert's mother gave evidence of no surprise when she heard the news that he son's wife pity-

ingly imparted to her.
"It's only what I feared?" she de-clared, "yes, it's what I feared!" "But what are we to do!" exclaimed Mary. She had thrown off her coat and hat and was walking up and down the floor. She was too excited, too restless to sit still, yet she was so tired that walking was an effort. "Baby and I must live! We cannot be dependent on you. Oh, if there was anything that we knew certainly! Here am I, as desolute as II. I want to be the solution of She shuddered, but the other woman aughed harshly. "Well," she muttered,

if what I suspect is true, he won't do Mary stopped abruptly. "What do you suspect?" she demanded. "What do you mean? Do you know anything more than I do about this matter?" "No, I don't know anything for sure," Mrs. Fletcher said, "but I shall soon,

Meanwhile, don't ask me no more ques-tion or I'll go crazy!" She gave vent to a dry sob, then controlled herself. "I guess I'm losing all the senses I ever had," she apologized. "I used to flatter myself that nothin' never upset me. Law—when by husband was alive I ran the whole ncern, even managed all the money made, and even when he died I nevhe made, and even when he died I never turned a hair, and I took care of Bert until he was able to take care o' himself. But I tell you, child, there ain't anything takes the starch out of you like disgrace. And that's what we're facin' now—you an' me."

She was silent for a minute. "Well, there ain't no use in talkin' over things we don't know nothin' about," she said at last. "All we can do is she said at last. "All we can do is to wait developments. I think we'd best agree to play a waith' game for a day or two yet. Shall we?" And Mary, wondering, could but

And Mary, wondering, could but agree.

Two days later Mary Fletcher learned the truth. Her motherinlaw had been away all the morning—"on business," she said. Mary washed and dressed her child, busied herself about the flat, took the baby out for an airing, returned and put him to sleep before she heard her hostess's step on the stairs. Mrs. Fletcher's tread was always heavy, but today it sounded even slower than usual, and it was with a sense of apprehension that Mary ran out into the hall. Putthat Mary ran out into the hall. Put-ting her arm about her as she gained the top stair, she drew her mother-inlaw into the little parlor and began to remove her bonnet.

"You look tired out." she said gen-tly. "Don't try to talk until you get your breath."

Mrs. Fletcher, senior, said nothing until she had not away her cost until she had put away her coat, bon-net and gloves. Then she told Mary to come into the bedroom, and close

to come into the bedroom, and close the door tightly.

"Even though the child's asleep, I don't wish that this matter should be mentloned where he is." said the grandmother, her hands clenched. "Oh, Mary, Mary, it's all just as I feared: Oh, my son, my son!"

The woman Mary had once considered hard and unemotional broke down and sobbbed aloud as she tried to tell Bert's wife the shameful story of his dissipation, his infidelity. Moved by a rigid sense of justice as she saw it, she had employed a detective ("although it cost me about all I had left after my boy had cheated me," she said)—to watch her son. She had learned today that he had for months been "running another establishment been "running another establishment over in Philadelphis."
"I wonder if that other woman thinks she is his real wife!" she ex-

claimed.

Then, as she tried to go on with a list of the many shameful things her only son had done, her voice quavered again and broke.

"Oh.", she moaned. "I wish he was dead! I wish that he had died when he was a decent little boy!"

To her own surprise, Mary found herself putting her arms about the weeping mother—changed, suddenly, it

ing mother—changed, suddenly, it seemed, to an old woman, and trying to comfort her.

"There, there!" she soothed, as she might have spoken to a frightened child

child.

After some minutes Bert Fletcher's mother recovered her self-control and was able to talk coherently. She had discovered where Bert was living, she said, and would have her own lawyer take steps to inform him that his wife knew the racts of his double life, and that she never wished to see him agrain.

"Bought and Paid For" The Great New York and London Successes.

By George Brondhurst.

#### LAST CHAPTER.

TIRGINIA'S arrival at her sister's home was like a bomb from a clear sky. Neither Fanny nor Jimmy could understand her position. Why she should wish to leave her husband and return to a life of toil was as much a mystery to them as it was a calamity.

"Yes, and what day did she pick out to do it?" asked Jimmy the next morn-ing. "The very day Stafford raised me to \$150 a week!" 'And now what are we going to do?"

asked Fanny, his wife.
Jimmy followed his wife across the Jimmy followed his wife across the room; taking her hand, he said:
"You know the fuss the papers made about Stafford marrying Virginia, and how the Sunday edition had page after page about it, with illustrations? Well, if I was to go up to one of them and tip off the story that the rich Mrs. Stafford had left her husband and was now living with us don't you think I now living with us, don't you think 1 could get \$500 for that story?" "Jimmy, if you ever did a trick like that I'd never speak to you again, never! Right or wrong, Virginia is my

sister, and nobody-not even you-is going to do anything to hurt her feelngs and get away with it without a ht from me."
I told you I didn't expect to do it."

Jimmy was silent for a few minutes. Something must be done to get Vir-ginia back to Stafford. It meant a great deal to Jimmy and Fanny. They would be able to live on as they had would be able to live on as they had been living. The position in which Virginia's separation had placed them was extremely distasteful to Jimmy. "Twe got another idea," he said, this time with a twinkle in his eye that even Fanny could not avoid.

"Well, what is it?" she asked, doubting its worth.

"We must bring Virginia and Staf-ford together again, "Jimmy!" she cried. "You know she's still in love with him, don't you, Fanny?"

"Well, to make two people who are in love forget and forgive, all you have to do is to get them into each other's arms. That's the way it would be with them. Only stubornness keeps them apart now—just stubbornness." "What do you mean?" asked Fanny

"Suppose I phoned to Stafford-right now—that Virginia wanted to see him. He'd think she'd given in, and she'd think the same of him. It would be a case of a pair of open arms, the rustle of a skirt, a little head on a manly chest and then good-bye, John, fare-well everything, and the lid off. I imagine that is some idea!" "But do you think it would be right,

"Oh, no!" he almost yelled. "Certainly not! It would be a terrible crime to unite husband and wife and fix up a broken home, to say nothing of giving me back my regular job at a hundred and fifty a week." hundred and fifty a week." Fanny agreed and Jimmy carried his

plan into effect. He furthered it when Virginia came home that night. He upbraided her for bringing all their troubles on them.

"Just for your selfishness," he cried,
"we have to stay in this bum place and

my's ravings was a waste of time and patience. A cup of tea sufficed for her supper that night, and she withdrew to her room for a little rest. Jimmy went to the telephone and called up Robert Stafford's residence. "Is that you, Mr. Stafford? No, this is not James-it's Jimmy. Virginia is here and she wants you to come for

here and she wants you to come for her. No, she not sick. I guess she's just tired, that's all."

In less than 20 minutes Stafford came bounding up the stairs. Fanny met him at the door, and explained that Virginia was in her room.

"She isn't ill?" he asked.

Fanny assured him that she was just merely tired out. After taking his automobile coat and hat, she called Virginia and immediately left the room so that husband and wife might meet alone.

Virginia turned from closing her door and saw Stafford standing before her. Neither spoke for some time. Virginia was the first to break the si-

"Robert! Robert!" she cried, and threw her arms around him. Thus they stood, neither able to say another word. Then he sat down and placed her on his knee, as though she were a little child, and they told each other of their mutual love and all that separation had meant to both. But Jimmy, anxious to see how his plan had worked out, came bursting into the room and almost threw away his victory. He blurted out the fact that he had told Stafford how Virginia had sent for him. For a moment the little wife seemed about to forget her

"But," exclaimed her husband, "you did not send for me. It was Jimmy. And now I am willing to make you any promise you ask."
"But I don't ask any, Robert—only that you love me."
"Do I get my job back?" asked

Jimmy.
"Yes," laughed Stafford.
"What salary do I get?" asked Jim-

WELLINGTON NOMINATED BY PROGRESSIVES IN MARYLAND Baltimore, Md., Sept. 24.—At the Pro-gressive state convention, former state schator George Wellington was nom-inated as the Progressive candidate to the United States senate in the election

#### n November. PRAISE OF DEMING.

From Deming Headlight.

The El Paso Heraid had a special man here to meet the Westgard party of pathfinders, and later the following appeared in The Heraid commenting on what their representative had actually observed during his visit in the Deming country. Seeing the actual conditions a the most convincing proof and elicits the most convincing proof and elicits the most convincing proof and elicits the most convincing proof

Sturgeon are Disappearing Fish, Which Once Was the Most Plentiful in American Waters, Is Now Almost Extinct.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Superior exclusive features and complete news report by Associated Press Leased Wire and 200 Special Correspondents covering Arizona, New Mexico, west Texas, Mexico, Washington, D. C., and New York.

Published by Herald News Co., Inc.: H. D. Slater (owner of two-thirds interest) President;

J. C. Wilmarth (owner of one-fifth interest) Manager; the remaining one-eighth interest is owned among 12 stockholders who are as follows: H. L. Capell, H. B. Stevens, J. A. Smith, J. J. Mundy, Waters Davis, H. A. True, McGlennon estate, W. F. Payne, R. C. Canby, G. A. Martin, A. L. Sharpe, and John P. Ramsey.

W ASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24. sion is much disturbed over the normous decrease in the sturgeon products of this country. From being one of the most pientiful varieties of fish, sturgeon has become the least numerous, and its total extinction seems threatened. Various experiments with sturgeon culture have been undertaken in different parts of the country under the auspices of the national or state fish commissions or by private parties. None of them as yet has given hopeful results.

has given hopeful results.

Delaware River Depleted.

Some idea of the decrease of the sturgeon can be had from the records of Delaware river, once one of the most important sturgeon grounds of this country. In 1890 the catch there amounted to 5,032,175 pounds, valued at \$119,610. By 1900 it had so diminished that the reports give a catch of at \$119,610. By 1900 it had so dimin-ished that the reports give a catch of only 357,967 pounds, valued at less than \$20,000. Since then the decrease has been so great that no sturgeon worthy of record are to be found in the Delaware river. The entire stur-geon industry in that locality has been abandoned, excepting for the efforts abandoned, excepting for the efforts of sturgeon culture now in progress.

The decrease has been almost as great in other parts of the country. Originally sturgeon was widely distributed, being found along the Atlantic coast, in the inland rivers and lakes, and practically in every state except those on the gulf of Mexico. It is now searce in every place. those on the gulf of Mexico. It is now scarce in every place. Last year the fish commission established an experimental field for the purpose of finding out whether hatching sturgeon in the Lake of the Woods or its tributaries would be feasible. About a million and a half eggs were installed near the mouth of the Rainy river. A nound was prepared in connection. near the mouth of the Rainy river. A pound was prepared in connection with the hatchery. Seven large sturgeons caught in nets were retained in this pound for some time, during which they were carefully examined. No tangible results were obtained, however. The investigations are now being extended into Canadian waters with the cooperation of the Canadian government.

cooperation of the Canadian government.

For a number of years consideration has been given to importing sturgeon from Europe for the purpose of breeding an additional supply in this country. Horace D. Knowles of Wilmington, Del., recently United States minister to Bolivia, has for years been interested in the restoration of sturgeon to American waters. He represented this government in Roumania several years before. In 1909 he returned with an offer from the Roumanian government to present to the United States all the sturgeon eggs and fry needed to restock the streams of this country. All that was necessary was for the United States to transport them to this country and see that they were propagated. The offer was made to secretary Knox, but no steps were taken toward an immediate acceptance of it.

For a number of years indications have pointed to the fact that the decrease in American sturgeon is at least partially because the eggs do not hatch. This fact is not explained, but is the subject of close study in several experiment stations.

It was during the 80's that the sturgeon industry reached its greatest

the floor. She was too excited, too restless to sit still, yet she was so tired that walking was an effort. "Baby and "must live! We cannot be dependent on you. Oh, if there was anything that we knew certainly! Here am I, as desolate as if I were a widow, yet so uncertain as to what is ahead of me that I dare not go out and try to find occupation. Bert may come home to-occupation. Then came the demand for caviar, which is made from sturgeon the selection. Income the surgeon were not appreciated as food, so the fishermen slaugh-tend that time sturgeon were not appreciated as food, so the fishermen slaugh-tend that time sturgeon were not appreciated as food, so the fishermen slaugh-tend that time sturgeon were not appreciated as food, so the fishermen slaugh-tend that time sturgeon were not appreciated as food, so the fishermen slaugh-tend that time sturgeon were not appreciated as food, so the fishermen slaugh-tend that time sturgeon were not ap sturgeon the year around. There was no law to protect the fish and this greed of fishermen led to a decrease. The caviar productions in this country reached \$7,000,000 in 1888. It dropped to \$2,000,000 in the early 20's and is now hardly worth consideration. Caviar has always been the most costly food product sold in the United States. A single sturgeon has been known to yield as much as \$70 worth of eggs, in addition to the value of the meat.

The process of making caviar is simple and requires little machinery. The eggs taken from the fresh fish are

ple and requires little machinery. The eggs taken from the fresh fish are run through a coarse sieve to remove

eggs taken from the fresh fish are run through a coarse sieve to remove all the membrane. A recipe recorded in the United States patent office in 1861 for making caviar directed that the eggs should be packed in salt until they rise in the brine. They are then spread out in sheets an inch thick to dry. Afterwards these sheets are broken up finely and mixed with oil taken from the liver of the male sturgeon. This oil restores the flavor taken out in the brine.

Fresh caviar is sold but little in the United States, although it is in high favor in Russia. It consists of sturgeon eggs mixed with salt and served within two or three hours after they have been taken from the fish. Fresh caviar is so popular in Russia that live sturgeons are transported to Moscow in order that the eggs may be taken just before they are to be eaten. Most of the caviar now eaten in this country is imported from Russia, although epicures claim that the American product is vastly superior. Recent consular reports state that the caviar manufacturers in Europe are mych. consular reports state that the caviar manufacturers in Europe are much exercised over the pure food laws which exercised over the pure food laws which have lately gone into effect in this country. These laws forbid the use of boracic acid, a preservative much used in preparing caviar for export. The methods of making Russian caviar are most unsanitary, especially in the smaller towns. The caviar put up in the Unitde States in clean, well operated factories would be considered much moss desirable by anyone witnessing the process in the two countries.

Jimmy.

"Yea,' laughed Stafford.

"What salary do I get?" asked Jimmy.

"One hundred and fifty a week," said Stafford.

And as Oku entered to announce that the car was waiting, husband and wife went out together. Just before entering the machine, Stafford turned to Virginia and, placing her wedding ring on her finger, said:

"With 'eternal love."

(The End.)

said, in reply to Mary's anxious question. "The law will give the baby to you, for not only has the father been unfaithful to you, but he has deserted you and failed to support you, You must go your way and he his."

Mary Fleicher was in the grip of a great disgrace, but she was so honest in her inner consciousness was a sense of relief that at last the worst had come and that by the laws of God and man she had a right to free herself from the fetters that he eaten into her very soul.

WELLINGTON NOMINATED BY

Hessing the model of Food Fish.

Sturgeon used to be regarded as the king of food fish. A fisherman who took a sturgeon from the Thamses river was required by law to send it Immediately to the royal household. The wealth of sturgeon from the Thamses river was required by law to send it immediately to the royal household. The wealth of sturgeon found in the American colonies was at one time the pride of England and sturgeon meat formed one of the principal exports of the early colonists. In 1856 the English court granted to Thomas Rogers of Massachusetts a license "to make sturgeon meat provided that he shall present to the court a bowl of good sturgeon which Rogers was licensed to "make" was in all probability a pickled product, because pickled sturgeon has long been a favorite New Intel States is smoked, although a certain amount, especially from the noid storage. Smoked sturgeon is in greatest, demand among the German residents of large cities. The business of smoking sturgeon was begun in 1857 in New York. For years a million pounds or more of smoked sturgeon were produced annually in this country. Sturgeon smoking along the grant lakes began in 1 Once King of Food Fish.

were produced annually in this country. Sturgeon smoking along the great lakes began in 1865 and is still carried on to some extent notwithstanding the present scarcity of sturgeon. Smoked sturgeon must not be kept in cold storage because of the tendency to mold.

Many Schoolstern

tendency to mold.

Many Substitutes.

The scarcity of sturgeon in this country has led to the substitution of other fish eggs in manufacturing caviar. The spoonbill catfish, known also as the paddlefish, belongs to the sturgeon family. Within the last five years an important industry has sprung up in the manufacture of caviar from paddlefish roe. Eggs from shad and the horseshoe crab are being made into acceptable caviar, and garfish eggs are also used. These last not so good in the opinion of epicurea and they usually have an offensive "He can't even claim his child," she and elicits the most enthusiastic praise. odor.

### The Old Swimming Hole By GEORGE FITCH. Author of "At Good Old Siwash."

HE swimming hole has contributed more to the literature and obituaries of this nation than almost

any other feature. No town is complete without a swimming hole. And no swimming hole is complete without a small boy, clad in a careless joy and trying to see how much water he can get into his lungs without permanently impairing their

There are thousands of water holes which have all the natural advantages of swimming holes except the small boy. A water hole in the African wilds far emoved from the nearest grade schools s a great waste of natural resources. When we think of the countless holes of this kind which exist while at the same time there are hundreds of towns which cannot get rid of their surplus boys except by blowing them up at great expense on the Fourth of July we marvel at the carelessness of nature.

Next to the small boys the greatest necessity for a swimming bole is a small boy's mother. A swimming hole which is not thus equipped is tame and unpatronized. The small boy's mother adds the finishing touch of danger to the awimming hole. If there were no mothers



"When he comes home with mud between

to object to swimming holes and to run their suspicious fingers through the small boy's hair when he comes home at night with mud between his toes and one shirt arm carefully hidden inside his coat sleeve because it has a hard knot in it, swimming holes would hardly be worth while

The swimming holes of America have produced millions of good swimmers. They have also produced large numbers of boy angels. Every boy should learn to swim so that he will be able to rescue other boys who are learning to swim. But there aren't any graduating exercises in the swimming hole school The great trouble with the American swimming hole is its wasted usefulness A swimming hole can get the clothes off a boy more quickly and put them on more cheerfully than any other inven-tion. Uncounted parents who have alproperly ask Edison to be his office boy. Copyrighted by George Matthew

### Mother Eve By Walt Mason

With leaves of figs and barks and twigs Eve built herself a garment; "ah, this will check the rubberneck," she murmured, "drat the varment!" With modest taste around her waist she tied the home made apron; she understood that it was good and through the woods went caperin'. She had no books on woman's looks, no fashion plates distressing; she was not dense-her own good sense inspired her in her dressing. And Adam gazed on her amazed, and cried: "Gol dern my galways! Without a crown to buy a gown, she's looking scrumptuous always!" times dames have the dimes to buy all kinds of dresses; they're anxious found to jog around in little but their tresses. Transparent rags clothe withered hags and maidens young and tender; and jeers and sneers assail the ears of modesty's defender. Alas that we should togged out be by France's shameless rotters; we well may grieve that Mother Eve had more sense than her daughters. Some day the dame who shows her frame and every joint, by golly, will wonder why the gods on high allowed such crazy folly Copyright, 1913, by George Matthew Adams.



HAROLD HOLSTER When Harold Holster stubs his toe. He cries and whimpers in his wee: But when by accident he falls, Why, Harold Holster simply bawls! If he were not a Goop, he'd just) Rise, laugh, and then wipe off the dust!

Don't Be A Goop!